The People's Korea

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DPRK Denounces Carter's 'Freezing' GI Withdrawal

—KCNA Statement—

U.S. President Carter on July 20 openly announced that the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea would be frozen till 1981.

In this connection the Korean Central News Agency has been authorized to state as follows:

It is the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and the world peaceloving people and the urgent demand of the development of the present era to preserve peace in Korea and realise her independent and peaceful reunification.

For achieving a durable peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it is required, first of all, to put an end to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops, the chief obstacle to them, and leave the solution of the Korean reunification question to the Korean people themselves.

This is also clearly prescribed in the resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Carter's announcement of the suspension of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea is an open challenge against the desire of the entire Korean people and the world peaceloving people and against the trend of the present times.

This is a perfidy to and mockery of the American people, whereby he self-exposed his true colour as a hypocrite to the people all over the world. It was obvious from the beginning that Carter's campaign "pledge" to bring back the U.S. troops from south Korea was a downright lie.

This has been made crystal clear by the fact that after taking office he has so far framed one crafty plot after another and resorted to heinous manoeuvres, going back on his "commitments."

When the presidential election campaign was in full swing, Carter cried that all the U.S. troops must be "immediately and completely withdrawn" from south Korea in order to mislead public opinion and gain popularity and thus realize his desire to be elected president. Later he declared more than once that, if he won the presidential election, he "would withdraw within four to five years" the U.S. troops from south Korea and "promptly bring back the nuclear weapons, too."

But, no sooner had he been elected president than he discarded the mask and began retreating from his "commitments." He said that the pullout of the U.S. troops from south Korea would be limited to "the ground troops" and, even in that case, it would be "a phased pullout," and he "will not immediately bring back the nuclear weapons."

Later, he stated that even the "pullout of the U.S. ground troops" would be carried out "very slowly," depending on the situation, and after "sufficient consultation" with south Korea and Japan beforehand. And, after playing so many tricks, he at last openly announced the "total freeze of pullout."

The whole picture of such tricks of Carter was presented by former U.S. Defence Secretary, former Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the like when they blabbed that the "troop pullout plan" was "merely a stopgap for the election commitments" and was "nothing but one designed for a change in the military deployment" in this region.

When Carter declared this time that he would reconsider the possibility of "troop pullout" after 1981, he meant after all that he would not carry out any "pullout" during his office, as the case was with his earlier promise to "withdraw the troops within four to five years."

In a nutshell, Carter made biggest false "commitments" to become president, and has broken them most shamelessly. Carter is such a cunning and vicious political mountebank and shameless hypocrite, he who throws away his "election commitments" like a pair of old shoes under the eyes of the world people.

In an effort to justify his discarding the "pullout" plan, Carter alleged that our armed forces have been reinforced. This is a sheer fabrication reversing black and white.

The whole world knows that we have not reinforced the armed forces, entirely devoted to peaceful construction, and have made consistent efforts for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

It is a crafty artifice fooling the world people for Carter to call off his "commitment of troop pullout" by inventing the lie about our fictitious "arms reinforcement."

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists and Carter himself who are reinforcing the armed forces and harassing peace in Korea.

Openly crying for the increase of the U.S. naval and air forces under the signboard of "troop pullout," the U.S. imperialists have made massive shipments of new military equipment and combat materials into south Korea.

Stating that they would increase the air force by 20 to 25 per cent to offset "pullout," the U.S. ruling circles have newly deployed in and around south Korea a total of more than 270 planes, among them "F-15" Eagles, "F-4E" Phantoms, "R.F.-4C" reconnaissance planes, and "F-105" Wild Weasels.

They have increased the war potential of south Korea in every way, transferring a great quantity of modern mass destruction weapons to the south Korean puppets and pouring a large amount of military "aid" on them.

In his congressional testimony, U.S. Defence Secretary Brown said that they had already transferred to the south Korean puppets a large amount of equipment including "Honest John" missile launching pad, "Vulcan" guns, "Hawk," "Nike" and other kinds of missiles, "F-4" and "F-5" Phantoms, destroyers, mine sweepers, patrol boats, landing craft, and anti-submarine aircraft and would continue to hand over weapons worth 975 million dollars in fiscal 1979.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have also brought into shape new operational tools and armed force bodies such as the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" and "mobile striking force" and have steadily strengthened their war posture by repeatedly staging massive military exercises of unprecedented scale such as "Team Spirit Operation."

All this eloquently proves that it is none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors themselves who are reinforcing armed forces and hastening war preparations in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists mean to keep hold on south Korea indefinitely as their colony and military base and, for this aggressive purpose, leave south Korea under the military occupation forever. By keeping the U.S. troops in south Korea, they intend to use them as a barrier to the reunification of Korea and perpetuate the division of Korea into "two Koreas" and thereby attain their aggressive designs on our country.

Carter's recent south Korean trip and his announcement of the cancellation of the "troop pullout" plan this time coincide with the U.S. scheming to turn the south Korean port of Chinhae into a base of its Seventh Fleet. This clearly reveals its heinous intention to permanently occupy south Korea and go ahead with arms reinforcement and war preparations.

Carter's withdrawal of the plan of "troop pullout" from south Korea and his scheme to keep the U.S. troops in south Korea also proceed from the U.S. intention to contain and overpower Japan with a view to having south Korea all to itself as a colony.

Judging from Carter's cancellation of the "pullout" plan after his south Korean trip, he was not in earnest in proposing "three-way talks," but it was a diplomatic ruse for concealing his splitting and war manoeuvres in Korea and misleading public opinion.

Carter's withdrawal of his "commitment of troop pullout" is a criminal act which causes another occasion of rendering more acute the military confrontation and tension in Korea, obstructs peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and gravely menaces peace in Asia and the world.

The Korean people and the world peaceloving people can never remain an onlooker to these dangerous developments.

The obtaining situation helps people understand more clearly that as long as the U.S. imperialist aggression troops stay in south Korea and the U.S. imperialists' aggression and interference continue in Korea, peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification are unthinkable and the hotbed of a new war cannot be removed in Asia.

The U.S. imperialists should renounce their wild design to permanently divide Korea and keep hold on south Korea as a colony and military base and pull out of south Korea without delay with all their troops and weapons.

There is no excuse or ground for the U.S. imperialist aggression forces to occupy south Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has long since made fair and aboveboard proposals time and again for guaranteeing a durable peace in Korea and peacefully solving the question of Korean reunification.

For a peaceful solution of the Korean question it is necessary, first of all, to open talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement on condition of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

Herein lie the way of preserving peace in Korea and Asia and the way of the United States washing its hands of the Korean question without losing face.

If the U.S. imperialists, oblivious of the lessons of history, try to stay on in south Korea by creating "two Koreas," defying the repeated warnings served by our people and the protest of the world peaceloving people, they will taste a more serious defeat.

The Korean people will never tolerate the criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists to threaten them with "strength" and permanently occcupy and rule south Korea by splitting our nation into two, but, with the support and encouragement of the world peaceloving people, will shatter to pieces the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without, and certainly achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with the united force of the whole nation.

July 22, 1979.

Rodong Sinmun Renews Demand for Prompt GI Pullout

PYONGYANG, July 27 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors should renounce their aggressive designs to permanently divide Korea and keep their hold on south Korea as a colony and military base, pull out of south Korea without delay, taking along all their aggression troops and weapons, and stop encouraging the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique forsaken by the people, says Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) in an editorial on July 27 commemorating the 26th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists, the truculent aggressors, made desperate attempts to vanquish our Republic after igniting the Korean War only to suffer a defeat, the editorial continues:

The victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War was a brilliant fruition of the immortal Juche idea and Juche-based military idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, his wise leadership and original military art.

This historic victory clearly showed that the Korean people under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung were invincible and no imperialist aggression forces could subdue a people who rose up for the freedom and independence of the country with their destiny in their hands.

Our people were the first in history to shatter the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism and start it on the downhill; they inspired the world oppressed peoples with confidence and opened a new stage of the national liberation struggle.

The shining victory of our people and the defeat of the U.S. imperialists in the Korean War testified the inexorable law of the development of history that a war started by the imperialists and their stooges ends in the defeat of its provocateurs themselves and the imperialist aggression forces can never bar the liberation struggle of the people.

The U.S. imperialists, far from drawing a proper lesson from their defeat in the Korean War, have not yet given up their wild aggressive designs on Korea but are pursuing a policy of colonial enslavement and persistently barring the independent and peaceful reunification of our country still occupying south Korea, the editorial notes, and continues:

For maintaining their south Korean occupation and keeping it as a colony and military base, they are persistently pursuing a splittist policy, the "two Koreas" policy. The "two Koreas" policy is now the key point of their Korean strategy. The socalled "simultaneous admission to the United Nations," "cross recognition," etc. are crafty tricks for creating "two Koreas."

It is entirely owing to the U.S. imperialists' policy of Korean aggression that the Korean question still remains unsolved, the danger of permanent division of the nation is growing and peace on the Korean Peninsula is threatened, the editorial notes, and adds: This has been once again clearly proved by Carter's recent south Korean trip and the ensuing moves.

In withdrawing the plan of "pullout" from south Korea and scheming to keep the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in south Korea, he seeks the heinous aim of gripping south Korea indefinitely as a colony and military base and maintaining an exclusive colonial rule over there by restraining and overpowering Japan.

Carter's proposal of "three-way talks" is nothing but a diplomatic gesture for concealing the U.S. splitting and war manoeuvres in Korea and misleading public opinion.

Facts clearly show that there is no change in the U.S. imperialists' wild aggressive ambition and aggressive policy in Korea and that they grow more blatant and dangerous as the U.S. finds itself in worse straits within and without.

The editorial stresses:

For a durable peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, an end must be put to the U.S. imperialists' occupation policy and interference in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists will face a stronger rebuff and denunciation, if they try to permanently occupy south Korea by creating "two Koreas," defying the repeated warnings served by our people and the protest of the world people.

The south Korean authorities should give up their treacherous manoeuvres to permanently divide the country into two by fawning upon outside forces and come out with sincerity to a comprehensive dialogue between the north and the south.

DPRK Recognizes Kiribati, Nicaragua

The DPRK recently recognized the Republic of Kiribati and Provisional Democratic Government of Nicaragua, KCNA reported.

This disclosure was made in the message of President Kim Il Sung and the message of Premier Li Jong Ok.

President Kim Il Sung sent a message to Ieremia Tabai greeting the founding of the Republic of Kiribati and his assumption of office as its President.

The message reads:

I warmly congratulate Your Excellency on the founding of the Republic of Kiribati and your assumption of office as its President and inform you that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has decided to recognize the Republic of Kiribati.

Believing that the friendly relations between our two countries will develop in the interests of the two peoples, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you great success in your work.

Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to the Provisional Democratic Government of Nicaragua.

He warmly congratulated the Nicaraguan people on their great success in the heroic struggle against the Somoza dictatorial regime and on their establishment of the Provisional Democratic Government for rebuilding Nicaragua under the leadership of the Sandino National Liberation Front and informed the Provisional Democratic Government of the decision of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to recognize it.

He expressed the conviction that good friendly and cooperative relations would be established in the future between the two countries in all the political, economic and cultural fields and sincerely wished the Nicaraguan people a shining victory in the struggle for overthrowing the dictatorial regime and building a democratic, prospering new society under the guidance of the Sandino National Liberation Front and Provisional Democratic Government.

French MPs Support Korea Reunion

Fourteen Socialist Members of Parliament and personages of France recently signed additionally the joint statement "for the dialogue for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea" published by 43 prominent parliamentarians of France on June 25 in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S joint struggle.

The joint statement noted that Korea has not yet been reunified owing to the interference and the maintenance of foreign forces in south Korea, and stressed that the continuation of this artificial division creates a grave tension in Korea and the world and arouses apprehensions among the French people who love justice and peace.

The joint statement said that for the reunification of Korea, the dialogue between the north and the south should be resumed and foreign troops be withdrawn unconditionally and immediately from south Korea in accordance with the U.N. resolution.

The additional signing of the joint statement by 14 persons brought the number of its signatories to 57.

The additional signatories are as follows:

Henclin Jacques, General Councillor and Mayor of Pontault-Combault;
Fourre Jean Pierre, General Councillor;
Noel Martine, General Councillor;
Fromion Marc, General Councillor and Mayor of Gurcy le Chapel;
Henault Claude, General Councillor;
Lhuilier Michel, General Councillor;
Roynette Jacpues, Chairman of the Seine et Marne Council and Mayor of Vert-St-Denis;
Gehan Henri, General Councillor;
Le Foll Robert, General Councillor;
Vallier Michel, General Councillor;
Gaillard Rene, Member of Parliament and Mayor of Niort;
Alain Vivien, Member of Parliament and Mayor of Combes la Ville;
Maurice Pourch, Member of Parliament and General Councillor;
Andre Delehedde, Member of Parliament.

98 French Mayors Issue Joint Statement

Andre Aubry, Mayor of Antony, and 97 other mayors of France on July 15 made public a joint statement supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The statement said:

We consider that Korea should be reunified at the earliest date independently and peacefully without any foreign interference.

The three principles and five-point policy for Korean reunification, consistently maintained by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are the firm basis of work on the road to reunification.

We consider that the four-point proposals advanced by the DPRK reaffirming the idea and principles of the July 4, 1972, north-south joint statement, ending accusations against the other side, unconditionally stopping military actions and convening an all-nation congress to discuss the question of Korean reunification—are just and reasonable.

Despite our desire, the dialogue has not progressed smoothly due to the subversive manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities.

While talking about dialogue and reunification, the south Korean authorities are building a reinforced concrete wall along the whole length of the Military Demarcation Line running from east to west of the country. This discloses their intention to maintain the artificial division of the country indefinitely.

The present division of Korea, one of the sources of international tension, must not be prolonged in view of the national interest of the Korean people and of peace and security in Asia and the world.

On the occasion of the month of international solidarity with the Korean people struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, we reaffirm that Korea must be reunified at the earliest date in conformity with the national will of the Korean people and desire of the world people and appeal to the French people to join us in demanding as follows:

1. The south Korean authorities must give up their delaying manoeuvres and make contact at once with the north side.

Above all, the south Korean authorities must discontinue slanders against the DPRK, unconditionally stop all hostile military actions threatening the northern half and accept the proposal on convening an all-nation congress to discuss the question of Korean reunification.

2. The south Korean authorities must put an immediate end to the suppression of the south Korean people aspiring after the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country and respect human rights in south Korea.

3. The United States must withdraw its troops forthwith from south Korea in accordance with the resolution of the Unit.d Nations and "commitments" of President Carter during the presidential electio campaign and come out to a dialogue with the DPRK for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

4. The French Government must renounce its one-sided policy in favour of south Korea and advance positive initiatives in the interest of world peace so as to contribute to promoting the reunification of the Korean nation.

Our Editor-in-Chief Gives Seminar At Foreign Press Club Here

Choe U Gyun, Editor-in-Chief of the People's Korea, July 24 gave a professional seminar on tripartite talks and other Korean problems sponsored by the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan.

A good account was made by the July 26 issue of The Asian Wall Street Journal.

Follows a gist of the article:

Choe U Gyun told reporters here that the joint proposal by Presidents Jimmy Carter and Pak Jung Hi for tripartite talks was based on the mistaken assumption that the north was agreeable to such discussions.

"That was the U.S. view and not ours," he asserted. He said Pyongyang is willing to allow Seoul to sit in on talks on formally ending the 29-year-old Korean conflict, but only as an "observer." The U.S.-south Korean proposal, announced during Mr. Carter's recent Seoul visit, was designed to bring the south into the discussions as a full participant.

Mr. Choe U Gyun July 24 lectured on Korean reunification at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan in Tokyo.

Mr. Choe's remarks indicated that a permanent settlement of Korean security problems will remain elusive for some time.

However, Mr. Choe said Pyongyang will wait "patiently" for the U.S. and south Korea to come around to its views about solving the issues.

Mr. Choe's statements constituted the first detailed explanation from the north about why the U.S.-south Korean proposal was rejected quickly.

He surmised that news reports from American journalists who covered the recent international table tennis championships in Pyongyang might have given Mr. Carter's advisers the impression that the north was receptive to the idea of talking to the U.S. and Seoul on equal terms.

He indicated that north Korean officials who spoke to the visiting U.S. reporters weren't correctly quoted on this point. A number of stories about Pyongyang's attitudes toward contacts with the U.S. and the south were based on interviews with Kim Yong Nam, the international affairs chief of the ruling Korean Workers' Party.

Mr. Choe, head of one of north Korea's largest overseas publishing companies, clarified these reports by saying here that Pyongyang recognizes south Korea's right to be included in peace talks but not as a principal. The south doesn't qualify for that status, he argued, because it didn't sign the armistice agreement that ended the shooting war in 1953. He added that Pyongyang feels only the U.S. should be a signatory to a permanent peace agreement that should succeed the armistice pact.

To further complicate the question about who should talk to whom, the north is separating the two major issues of ending the Korean War and reuniting the politically divided Korea. It's willing to talk to the U.S. on the first issue but claims that reunification is a matter for settlement by Koreans only. Mr. Carter appeared to ignore this distinction when he proposed the three-way summit meeting on reunification problems.

Mr. Choe also denied the accuracy of American reassessments of north Korea's military strength, a major reason given by the Carter administration for holding up the withdrawal of U.S. troops still stationed in the south. The latest U.S. intelligence evaluation, he charged, is "politically inspired," and is being used as a "justification" for Mr. Carter to put off dealing with this politically sensitive issue until he begins a possible second term, he said.

He implied that the U.S. intelligence community is just as wrong about its new estimates of north Korean strength as it was in earlier judgements about the seriousness of the Iranian revolution.

"We don't think the U.S. can oppose (peace talks) indefinitely," Mr. Choe said. "We are confident that the U.S. will be forced to talk with north Korea."

Mr. Choe reiterated Pyongyang's position on reactivating reunification talks with the south. The north Koreans are insisting on convening a "pan Korean congress" to discuss the removal of barriers between the two, while Seoul wants the talks confined to official channels.

Preliminary discussions at Panmunjom have stalled because of disagreement over how the delegations from the two sides should be made up. Pyongyang has been represented by the Democratic Front for Reunification of Korea, and insists that Seoul should match "the rank and status" of its delegation.

Mr. Choe named a number of opposition groups in south Korea and elsewhere as possible "candidates" for representation in the reunification congress. He mentioned the New Democratic Party, and the Democratic Unity Party, which both occupy opposition benches in the south's parliament. He also singled out the National Union for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea, the General Council of Trade Unions and the Council on Human Rights as groups that should take part in the congress.

Int'l Support for Korean Cause

This year marks the 26th anniversary of the great victory of the Korean people in the war against the American aggressors (June 25,1950-July 27,1953), who provoked the war against the newly founded Democratic People's Republic of Korea to dominate over the whole Korean Peninsula,with the puppet south Korean forces as a "shock brigade."

Although 26 years have passed since the Korean truce, U.S. troops still remain in south Korea, creating a grave threat to peace and security on the Korean Peninsula as well as in the rest of Asia. The very American military presence in the area is a major obstacle to the Korean effort for national reunification.

This year's "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle (June 25 to July 27)" witnessed a stronger international support for the Korean people's struggle to withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea and reunify the divided country independently and peacefully on a democratic basis.

Noteworthy is that an international signature campaign has been going on the world over in support of Korea's reunification. The global campaign was initiated by the Paris-based International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea. Malagasy and Equatorial-Guinean Presidents called for nationwide supports for the campaign and personally gave their signatories respectively.

Follows the roundup of KCNA reports on the latest international solidarity campaigns for the Korean cause:

Signature Campaign in Madagascar, Equatorial Guinea

An Extensive Signature Campaign is going on in Madagascar in response to the appeal of an enlarged meeting of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea on launching an international signature campaign in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The signature campaign in Madagascar started when the Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea at a press conference held on June 18 in connection with the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle (June 25-July 27) made public an appeal on launching a signature campaign and distributed signature papers of this movement throughout the country.

Didier Ratsiraka, President of Madagascar, recently signed the paper supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

It was also signed by Prime Minister Rakotoarijaona Desire, Chairman of the People's National Assembly Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, all the members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, ministers of the government and deputy chairmen of the People's National Assembly.

The signature campaign for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is now widely going on in Madagascar among functionaries of all revolutionary organizations and public organizations, employees of government bodies and administrative organs of all levels, functionaries of all companies and firms, workers and men of education, culture, health and the press in the capital and local areas.

Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong, Constitutional Life President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and Chairman of the Central Committee of the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea, on July 5 called a Party Central Committee meeting to discuss the problem of launching in Equatorial Guinea a signature campaign for supporting the reunification of Korea in full support of the appeal of an enlarged meeting of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea on launching an international signature campaign for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, and signed the paper of this campaign on behalf of the entire party members and the Party Central Committee and the people.

The paper signed by the President of Equatorial Guinea said:

We inform the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea that the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea embracing all the urban and rural working people in its organization expresses on behalf of the entire party members and the Party Central Committee support to the Korean people's struggle to reunify Korea, divided by the imperialists for more than 30 years, by themselves independently and peacefully on a democratic principle without any outside interference.

We demand that the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea so that the reunification of Korea may be freely achieved.

Yugoslavia

A meeting of the Department for Foreign Policy Questions and International Ties of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia was held on July 20.

Addressing the meeting, Aleksandar Bakocevic, Chairman of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia Department for Foreign Policy Questions and International Ties and Socialist Alliance Presidency Member, stated that Yugoslavia supports the efforts for a peaceful reunification of Korea without any foreign interference.

We fully support the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's stand that the dialogue between the country's north and south be renewed on the issue and we condemn all attempts to keep Korea divided in two parts, he said.

He cited as an essential pre-condition for the paving of the way to the reunification the withdrawal of foreign troops and foreign military bases from south Korea.

Hungary

Meetings for solidarity with the Korean people were recently held in Hungary.

The meeting held in Hajduboszormeny, Hajdu-Bihar county, Hungary, was attended by the Secretary in Charge of Ideological Work of the Hajdu-Bihar County Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and other personages concerned and many people.

The soldiers meeting held at a motorized infantry unit of Hungary was attended by the commander of the unit and many soldiers.

Invited to the meeting were the ambassador and military attache of the DPRK embassy in Budapest.

The meeting was addressed by the commander of the unit and the military attache of the DPRK embassy.

Mali

I, on behalf of the Malian People's Democratic Union, President Moussa Traore, the Malian Government and people, declare that there is no change today in our stand supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, said Alioune Blondin Beye, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mali.

I declare that our firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the country's reunification will be everlasting, he said.

Speaking at a meeting for solidarity with the Korean people which was held in Bamako, he said that Korean reunification should be realised independently and peacefully, without foreign interference.

We have supported in the past and will support in the future, too, the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, he added.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung was adopted with thunderous applause of the attendants.

At the end of the meeting, the attendants signed a document voicing support to the independent reunification of Korea.

Pakistan

Thirteen political parties and public organizations of Pakistan including the Socialist Party of Pakistan, the Pakistan Trade Union Federation, the Pakistan Kissan Committee and the Pakistan Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation recently made public a joint statement.

The joint statement stressed that the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops equipped with large quantities of weapons of destruction including nuclear weapons and the harsh suppression of the south Korean people by the puppet clique are the main obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Rawalpindi Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association issued a statement .

The statement said:

We fully support the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people.

We scathingly denounce the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and south Korean puppets.

We demand that the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw at once from south Korea taking along all their weapons.

Beijing Stands by Pyongyang

The Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government firmly support Korea's stand of principle against the "three-way talks." The U.S. Government must immediately withdraw all its aggressor troops and military equipment from south Korea and discard its policy of creating "two Koreas."

So stressed Geng Biao, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, at a banquet arranged on July 17 at the Great Hall of the People in welcome of the visit of the friendship visiting group of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Hwan, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Centra Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, to China.

He said:

Political parties and public organizations of Korea recently made public an appeal and a spokesman of the Korean Foreign Ministry clarified its stand of principle towards the "three-way talks" proposed by the United St tes and Pak Jung Hi and made a reasonable and constructive proposal.

The Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government firmly support them.

The United States must respond to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and hold a dialogue with the DPRK.

The United States Government must withdraw all its aggressor troops and military equipment from south Korea and discard its policy of creating "two Koreas." The question of the reunification of Korea should be solved by the Korean people themselves in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy put forth by President Kim Il Sung, and no interference by any outside force is allowed.

The Chinese people firmly support the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We firmly believe that any attempt of the splittists within and without to create "two Koreas" is bound to meet a shameful fiasco and a unified, prosperous and powerful Korea will surely stand in the east of the globe.

The Ch nese people will surely convey the Sino-Korea friendship generation after generation.

In the future, no matter what may happen in the world, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people will always join the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people in a united struggle and make common progress together.

Kim Hwan spoke next.

Invited to the banquet were the entire members of the friendship visiting group of the WPK and the DPRK ambassador to China.

Present there were Ji Pengfei, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China and Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and others.

Li Xiannian, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, on July 18 met in Beijing the friendship visiting group of the WPK.

Kim Hwan and Vice-Premier Li Xiannian expressed satisfaction with the rapid development of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China and manifested the determination to further these relations.

The friendship group visited the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall in Beijing on the morning of July 19.

It laid a wreath beneath the sculpture of Mao Zedong and observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased.

On the same day the group visited the "Exhibition in Memory o: Comrade Zhou Enlai" and the Institute of Chemistry of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

On the ev ning of that day it was invited in Beijing to see an art performance given by artists of the Chinese Opera Troupe.

The Chinese artists put on stage song and dance numbers of China and Korea for the visiting group.

The friendship visiting group of the WPK stayed in China from July 17 to 27. (KCNA)

The U.S. Out of Korea Committee of Youth against War & Fascism carried a banner demanding: "Carter, Pentagon—Get Your Nukes and Troops Out of Korea!" as over 125,880 peace-loving Americans march against nuclear power and weapons on May 6 in Washington, D.C.

DPRK Flexibility, Commitment To Reunification (Part 2)

(Continued from the No. 950 issue)

Foreign mass media did not hesitate to call Pyongyang's latest moves toward reunification"extremely flexible, smart and sweet," because of its forward-looking concessionary posture, a fresh indications of its firm resolve to achieve a negotiated reunification.

The DPRK believes that the barren situation between the north and the south should be terminated as soon as possible in favor of their peaceful reunification.

The most illustrative case in point is the history-making Jan. 23 four-point package proposals for reunification.

The proposals were advanced by the DPRK authoritative broader-based body, the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

Strikingly, the statement is silent on the past and present record of the southern side, namely, their insincere attitude toward the country's reunion. It does not take issue with the cause which deadlocked the north-south talks. It does not demand the change of the present political climate in the south.

Instead, the Democratic Front did not lose time in welcoming the belated Jan. 19 positive response of Seoul to September 9, 1978 bid for renewed north-south dialogue. Pyongyang interpreted that south Korean response as a willingness to abandon its old "two Koreas" policy and make a new start.

The proposed four-point package proposals are: the reaffirmation of the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement; the cessation of any act of increasing mutual distrust; the discontinuation of hostile military actions and all military exercises; and the convocation of whole nation congress.

REAFFIRMATION OF JUL. 4 N-S JOINT STATEMENT

The underlying assumption of the package proposals is that the reunification question of the country is an internal affair of the Korean people and that no one else can solve this question. The reunification question must be solved independently by the Korean nation itself on a democratic basis and in a peaceful way only through dialogue and cooperation between the north and the south. It is long-standing position of the DPRK that the reunification matter must and can be brought to a negotiated settleme t.

A mutually acceptable and creditable working framework is required for a successful resumption of north-south contacts. North and south Korean societies follow different ideas and ideals. Between them there are still deep misunderstanding and distrust. The Jan. 23 statement gives a most reasonable and realistic solution: namely, the reaffirmation of the July 4 1972 north-south joint statement as such framework.

Both north and south signed that joint statement which provided for the three principles of independence, peaceful means and great national unity as the basis of national reintegration.

This mutual agreed guideline received wholehearted public support from both north and south Korea, and overseas Korean nationals. This also got an international approval of the United Nations organization. The U.S. also hailed it.

The reaffirmation of the spirit and the principles of the joint statement enables the north and the south to negotiate as equal on a democratic principle.

It is clear that Pyongyang reaffirmed its commitment to the negotiated settlement by proposing the return to the July 4 north-south joint statement.

More precisely, the first point of the Jan. 23 statement is evidence that the DPRK has nor intention to undermine the south in future negotiations and achieve the settlement on only its terms.

STOP OF VERBAL BLOW-BEATING

Then comes the question of guaranteeing an effective conduct of resumed talks: to stop slandering and defaming each other.

Slandering and calumniating produces distrust and misunderstanding leads to confrontation and antagonism.

It never helps to create an atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding.

Pyongyang's offer to stop calumnies is construed as meaning that it has no intention to impose its ideas and social systems on the Seoul side, despite what is going on in south Korea.

In south Korea today, even elementary human rights are trampled. Any kind of dissident action is prohibited by draconic laws.

What happend in south Korea after the first north-south contacts were renewed allegations about the "threat from the north" which justified draconian crackdowns on democracy and human rights, freezing the political scene and making that area a virtual militarized ruling state. Any association with the reunification issue is severely punished by the junta under the "Anti-Communist Law," and the "National Security Law," the "yusin constitution and emergency decrees" and the "Public Security Law."

Such state of affairs warrants a sharp attack from Pyongyang, but the Jan. 23 statement made no mention of it in any way.

Pyongyang on Jan. 31 advanced a proposal to put an immediate end to verbal blow-beating against the other from Feb. 1. Since then, that proposal has been put into practice as far as the northern side is concerned, although the southern side intensifies its verbal attacks on the north as ever before. This was widely interpreted as Pyongyang's major concession and firm commitment to a peaceful integration.

DISCONTINUATION OF ALL HOSTILE MIL. ACTIONS

A most dramatic flexible proposal which surprised the world was the third point of unconditional and immediate discontinuation of all military actions antagonizing and threatening the opposing side, because Seoul and its allies persistently played up the groundless "threat from the north" which they alleged plans to achieve reunification by force.

The southern side staged unprecedented large-scale war games with the U.S. and continued the hectic arms buildup.

National reconciliation and unity can never be created so long as tension persists. It is an international practice for the participants in peace talks to lay down their arms before their parley. Nothing can be expected when both sides sit around one table with a dagger concealed in their bosom.

Both the north and south face each other across the MDL, with large heavily-armed military forces deployed for instant action.

Pyongyang's proposal, if accepted by the south, would protect Korea from the renewal of war, a serious menace to the peace of Asia and the world. New hostilities might instantly expand into nuclear war because south Korea is placed under the so-called "nuclear umbrella" of the United States.

The discontinuation of hostile military action enables both sides to cut back huge military spending and large number of troops for diversion to the use for the improvement of the economy and people's welfare.

The south side deliberately ignored the disarming proposal from the northern side, revealing once again its objection to reunification. The south Koreans have done what they could aggravate tension on the Korean Peninsula, incite antagonism and confrontation with the northern side, obviously to scuttle the resumed dialogue, prevent reunification and increase the danger of war.

CONVOCATION OF PAN-KOREAN CONGRESS

What the south Korean population and the world community marveled at was Pyongyang's adherence to the democratic and grassroots solution of the reunification. By proposing the fourth point of convocation of pan-national congress, Pyongyang disappointed a handful of south Korean and foreign splittists who wanted to portray the northers as disinterested to democratic reunification and hostile to the people at large.

The fourth proposal concerned the convocation of a whole-nation congress attended by the representatives of all political parties and public organisations in the north and the south including the president of the Democratic Republican Party, and patriotic figures or various circles in south Korea and representatives of overseas compatriots organizations and individual personages abroad.

At stake, the northerners hold, is the destiny of the whole Korean nation. All the Korean people at home and abroad, in various strata, have their own vital interests in the reunification issue. The matter also involves the universally-recognized rights of each nation to self-determination.

In order to achieve an indigenous and peaceful—democratic—solution, it is quite logical and natural to encourage free debate on the reunification issue and give them an opportunity to have their view duly reflected.

Among the reunification issues are the problems of realizing many-sided collaboration and interchange in all fields, political economic, cultural and military including the complete opening of society and free activities of political parties throughout the north and south and all other problems.

The problems will not be solved overnight. Settlement could be only through marathon authoritative and wide-range negotiations representing the general will of the entire Korean people.

The past limited north-south dialogue by those in power failed to deal with the reunification issue from broader viewpoints and reflect the general will of the whole nation.

Pyongyang in its statement clarified the framework, method, time and place to hold a north-south dialogue for the reunification.

Pyongyang proposed to hold the whole-nation congress early in September this year and preliminary meeting of working-level representatives for its preparations early in June.

(To b: continued)

On Victory Day:

KPA General Warns U.S. against Its War Maneuvers

Carter's withdrawal of the "troop pullout" plan is designed to keep hold on south Korea indefinitely as a colony and military base and have it all to the United States and keep enforcing a colonial rule there, overpowering and containing Japan;this is an unpardonable crime.

Colonel General of the Korean People's Army Kim Bong Ryul declares this in his article "U.S. Imperialism, the Aggressor, Must Get out at Once" dedicated to the 26th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people (July 27, 1953) in the three-year war provoked by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

In the article contributed to Rodong Sinmun(organ of the CC of the WPK) , he says: If the U.S. imperialists persist in the policy of war and split, ignoring the demand of the times and the people, they will be denounced more bitterly by our people and world people as the aggressor, disturber of peace.

The article points out that under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our people and People's Army inflicted a decisive defeat upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors and won a historic victory in the three-year Fatherland Liberation War.

Our people humbled the pride of U.S. imperialism for the first time in history and thus shattered to pieces the myth about its "mightiness," started it on the downhill and powerfully inspired the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle and the just struggle of the world opppressed peoples for independence, sovereignty and building of a new society, it notes and says:

Photo shows GIs captured by the Korean People's Army in the last Korean War (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953).

Twenty-six years have passed since the ceasefire in Korea. But the danger of war and permanent division is increasing with each passing day.

The Carter Administration has not withdrawn the U.S. forces occupying south Korea but introduced there more troops after it announced "troop pullout."

Even according to its statements, the air force has increased by 20 per cent.

By officially announcing the freezing of the "plan to withdraw" the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea, Carter bade defiance to the Korean people and the world people.

To realize their domination over south Korea, the U.S. imperialists not only cling to the policy of military occupation but back up the south Korean puppet regime with strength and craftily scheme to legalize "two Koreas" internationally.

Today the south Korean rulers, kowtowing to and tailing after the U.S. imperialists, are inciting north-south confrontation and getting ever more feverish in the war manoeuvres.

The article continues:

The U.S. imperialists must renounce the policy of aggr ssion and war stepped up behind the spurious signboard of "peace" and withdraw at on e from south Korea, taking along weapons of destruction including nuclear weapons.

For a peaceful solution of the Korean question measures should be taken to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

The south Korean rulers must put an end to the fascist suppression of the south Korean patrioti: forces demanding the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country and to the manoeuvres for war and split and take the stand of reunification.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our people and People's Army will frustrate the "two Koreas" plot and the war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and certainly achieve the historic cause of national reunification, the article stresses.

(KCNA)

Rodong Sinmun: "Historic Victory of Nicaraguan People"

PYONGYANG, (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) carries a ommentator's article headlined "Historic Victory of Nicaraguan People."

The Nicaraguan people's overthrow of the dictatorial regime is a great victory in their struggle to win freedom and liberation, establish a genuine democratic government and achieve the independent development of the country, the article stresses, and says: This is an important event which brought about a new change in the history of the Nicaraguan people.

Recalling that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea recognized the Provisional Democratic Government of Nicaragua, the article says:

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the great victory won by the Nicaraguan people under the leadership of the Sandino National Liberation Front and express full support and firm solidarity for their just struggle.

The article continues:

The victory of the popular uprising in Nicaragua convincingly demonstrated the greatness and invincibility of the might of the popular masses opposing fascism and aspiring after independence. This is a great encouragement to the people who are struggling against fascist repression and for democratic freedom and liberation.

Developments in Nicaragua prove that those who resort to a fascist terror rule against people are short-lived and nothing can save a dictatorial regime forsaken by the people.

U.S. imperialism and the Somoza clique made all their desperate efforts but failed to break the fighting determination of the Nicaraguan people and prevent the collapse of the dictatorial regime, the article notes, and goes on:

What should be mentioned here in particular is the fact that manipulated by the U.S. imperialists, the south Korean puppets participated in the criminal armed intervention against the Nicaraguan people's just cause of liberation. According to foreign press reports, the south Korean puppet clique in league with the U.S. imperialists and Zionists dispatched "military advisors" and mercenaries to stifle the patriotic anti-dictatorial struggle of the Nicaraguan people. A report of the Sandino National Liberation Front and other reports said that south Korean mercenaries were found dead among corpses of national guards in the battlefields of Nicaragua. With these criminal acts the south Korean rulers showed the world once again their dirty nature as stooges of imperialism and stranglers of the national-liberation movement.

The dictators who are maintaining their dirty regime with fascist repression, going against the will of the people and tailing behind the imperialists, are bound to meet a miserable doom like the Somoza clique.

In conclusion the article says:

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations with the Nicaraguan people will favourably develop in conformity with the desires and interests of the two peoples, we wish the Nicaraguan people shining success in the struggle to build a new society.

S. Korean Opposition Leader Demands Pak's Ouster

South Korean Opposition leader Kim Yong Sam on Jul. 23 publicly called on Pak Jung Hi to prepare for a peaceful transfer of power. He also proposed to the "national assembly" to accept constitutional revisions to restore a full democratic system of a government.

These remarks were made in the keynote report to the south Korean New Democratic Party president at the "national assembly."

Using the word "dictatorial system" he blasted the present "ryusin system" and called for forming a stable government on constitutional revisions.

He branded the "emergency measures" invalid, arguing that the constitutional revisions of the "emergency decrees" for more than 4 years made us that the "government" on its accord infringe its "constitution."

He said the Pak "government" places curbs on the press and political activity. He also said Pak has failed to achieve a viable economy that has oil storage facilities.

"I think all these problems are the result of a prolonged one-man rule extending over 19 years and president Pak Jung Hi is primarily responsible for these problems," the opposition leader stated.

Referring to the recent "release on parole" of some 180 persons, he said "It is regrettable that some hundreds of persons have not yet been set free and it is an unpardonable act to refuse to release author assemblyman So Jung Hang."

A gist of his speech is as follows:

1) The present "regime" lost any pretext to continue its oppressive rule, under the cloke of "security." The present "regime" should discontinue all inhuman extents of its rule on the plea of the "threat from the north."

2) I formally proposed to the "national assembly" to form a special committee to amend the present "constitution" which gives limitless powers to the "president" and makes no one else to run for the presidency, enabling the incumbent "president" to stay in office indefinitely.

3) I am convinced that the further prolongation of present autocratic rule will bring to ruin to this nation in the future. In the genuine future interest of this nation, I want "president" Pak Jung Hi to prepare for a peaceful transfer of power at an early date.

1) The continuing enforcement of the "emergency decrees" for more than 4 years means that the "government" itself violates the "constitution." It is also a breach of the "constitution" that the "national assembly" fails to be check mate "government" infringement. When the raison detre for the "emergency measures" vanishes, the "president" is obliged to revoke the "emergency measures" without delay.

1) I strongly demand that "presidential powers be reduced to the level of a constitutional monarch on the occasion of the so-called "constitution day."

This step is clearly a trick aimed at diverting elsewhere the growing international outcries over the ruthless violations of democracy and human rights.

Reportedly, U.S. Secretary of State Vance asked the rulers in Seoul to release the political offenders now in prison when he visited Seoul. President Carter on his trip there.

Three hundred thirty-eight people are currently imprisoned for political reasons according to an investigation conducted by the North American Coalition for Human Rights in South Korea, a copy of the report of which was recently made public by the No. 1 opposition party the New Democratic Party. Most south Korean "dissidents" have been saying that the actual figure is dozens of times that number.

The lack of a precise list is potent evidence of what south Korea is like today under the dictatorial rule.

The people this time have appealed to those violators of the notorious "emergency decrees." So, the persons who were charged with violating the "Anti-Communist Law" are yet to be released. They include the famed resistance poet Kim Ji Ha and Sinologist Lee Yong Hee.

Given these facts, the parole of the political offenders cannot be called "spring in Seoul."

It should be recalled that those just released are not entitled to combining police surveillance, a restriction of movement and a ban on employment for the so-called "Public Security Law." As a matter of fact, the south Korean authorities threaten to reapply "emergency decrees" to them if they are found not repentant. They also scream that those decrees and other related laws will be in force to round up any offender and foe of "ryusin."

Will those steps taken by the south Korean rulers lead to the political crisis afflicting the society? Will they intensify the mass indignation of fear and unrest within the population? Will they serve to left south Korea out of the status of a pariah? The answer is categorically NO.

Pak Jung Hi's measures are saying to Carter during their meeting in Seoul: "We can not relax the restriction of human rights in view of the surroundings of Korea." As reportedly called the state of south Korea "Korean style democracy."

Association with such anti-human rights regime is in total contravention of Carter's much-publicized human rights diplomacy.

The present irrational denial of human rights in south Korea stems from the resolve of the dictatorial ruling circles to power indefinitely and enjoys American support.

There is no denying that the U.S. is the patron of a number of client authoritarian regimes in various parts of the world which collapsed in succession as a result of the determined resistance of the respective peoples.

Can south Korean become an exception? No, it cannot.

The rationale for the muder of democracy as given by the rulers in Seoul is their overriding consideration for "security interests." As Americans confess, Carter encouraged Pak Jung Hi to go his way in dealing with the fighters for democracy and human rights.

While taking such misleading appeasement policy, the south Korean authorities let loose a vicious slanderous complaint about the skyrocketing inflationary spiral. A renewed attack is being mounted against the New Democratic Party as a party to be committed to the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula. People now say: "Prison is the only sanctuary for conscience."

Pak Jung Hi is now facing the explosion point.

Speaking at the "national assembly" on July 23, Kim Yong Sam, the south-bound leader of the New Democratic Party, accused the rulers of carrying on repressive measures on the pretext of "security" and the "threat from the north." He urged the "government" to immediately abolition of "emergency decrees" and other measures of the kind.

It is ridiculous for the south Korean authorities to talk about and to perceive the public by parroting a small clique of reactionary prisoners, while retaining the fascist laws.

It is time for everybody that liberty and democracy cannot function under the present dictorial regime.

The source of any public resentment is the dictatorship and consequently opposition of the people under the present regime.

Genuine security of south Korea could be achieved only when all those repressive laws are repealed, complete freedom and liberty guaranteed and all the illegally-arrested political prisoners released without any conditions.

This should be also put into consideration by the Carter administration. The Americans should discontinue their alliance with the dictatorial ruling circles and take the hands off the Korean question.

DPRK-US Parley Vs 3-Way Talks (4)

Reunified Korea Guarantee of Peace and Security

Abolition of Fascistic Laws Precondition of S. Korean Democracy

Editorial

On July 17, the south Korean authorities released on 231 prisoners including 86 political offenders on the occasion of the so-called "constitution day."

This step is clearly a trick aimed at diverting elsewhere the growing international outcries over the ruthless violations of democracy and human rights.

Reportedly, U.S. Secretary of State Vance asked the rulers in Seoul to release the political offenders now in prison when he visited Seoul. President Carter on his trip there.

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It is time for everybody that liberty and democracy cannot function under the present dictorial regime.

The source of any public resentment is the dictatorship and consequently opposition of the people under the present regime.

Genuine security of south Korea could be achieved only when all those repressive laws are repealed, complete freedom and liberty guaranteed and all the illegally-arrested political prisoners released without any conditions.

This should be also put into consideration by the Carter Administration. The Americans should discontinue their alliance with the dictatorial ruling circles and take the hands off the Korean question.

(Continued from the previous issue)

"We resolutely reject the theory of 'simultaneous U.N. membership' of north and south Korea, the theory of 'cross recognition', or any other forms of attempts to bring about the realization of our country and to perpetuate our national division," President Kim Il Sung said at the Pyongyang meeting in question of the German Democratic Republic Party and government delegation, December 1973.

"DUAL U.N. MEMBERSHIP," "CROSS RECOGNITION"

With the backing of the Americans, the south Korean dictator Pak Jung Hi June 23, 1973 announced the so-called "national security and peace policy statement" in which he called for "peaceful co-existence" between the north and south and their "simultaneous entry" into the United Nations. This "two-Korea" formula was upon the treacherous road of "permanent division" in contravention of the multi-committee north-south joint communique, a retrogressive attitude caused the immediate rupture of the north-south dialogue.

Pyongyang flatly rejected Seoul's policy, and newly set forth the following basic principles to realize the discontinuation of military confrontation, mutual cooperation and exchange; convocation of a great national conference; and a united U.N. membership.

Against this background, Washington conceived a deceptive idea of "cross recognition" in the form of the "dual U.N. entry" plan in an attempt to perpetuate Korea's fascist-allies, especially Beijing and Moscow, on its "two-Korea" line. Thus, the Kissinger plan was brought before the United Nations in June 1975), to win international recognition of his proposal.

Seoul has made the following statement:

"The United States and so-uth Korea are proposing to the parties of the north Korea, Soviet Union and China, to discuss ways to preserve the armistice agreement, and to hold a meeting, if necessary, and also be prepared to explore other measures to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula, including the possibility of a larger conference to be held under the armistice agreement."

As was already clarified, south Korea is not entitled to participate in a conference such as proposed by Kissinger, for it is not a party tothe armistice agreement. Accordingly, any measures to reduce tension in Korea should be discussed by the real signatories of the armistice, Beijing and Washington. There is neither a necessity to hold such a "meeting in large conference," nor is there a possibility of such a conference being held. Consequently, Kissinger's call for a "more fundamental arrangement" is nothing but a plot of permanent division of Korea with "cross recognition" as the premise.

In a word, the "dual U.N. membership" and "cross recognition" formulas are Uncle Sam's twin-brained child for the creation of "TWO KOREAS."

FRUSTRATED U.S. AMBITION

Frustrated by the failure of aggressive design on Korea, the U.S. has historically abused U.N. authority. It is none other than the Americans who had arbitrarily brought the Korean question before the world organization in violation of the U.N. Charter and had the U.N. manipulate the puppet Seoul regime of Syngman Rhee in 1949 and illegally involved it into the Korean War. All these schemes stand from the long-pursued American ambition to dominate the whole of the Korean Peninsula.

But, the reckless American attempts met a total fiasco, as the newly founded people's government in the northern part of Korea (September 9, 1948)—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—rolled back the U.S. aggression in the Korean war and won the war.

What is more, the Americans consecutively suffered from a setback one after another in Cuba and Indochina.

This forced the American ruling circles to resort to the policy of "peaceful evolution" through the U.N. and the world countries, plus Beijing's reapposition of its foreign policy and, in the world organization in 1971.

In this context, Pyongyang made its debut as an observer to the U.N. organization in the 28th UNGA, 1973, with the genuine legitimate Korean government admitted to the WHO in May that year. Thus, Pyongyang's voice was truly heard in the world organization. Thus, the U.N., the sole manipulation of the U.N., the observer status had been unilaterally given to Pyongyang.

Among other things, Pyongyang was unanimously elected to the non-alignment movement as a sole legitimate government representing the entire Korean people at the Lima foreign ministers' conference held in August, 1975.

To the contrary, Seoul's "legitimacy" was totally lost in the eyes of its application for a separate admission to the United Nations at the U.N. Security Council in 1973, on top of this, Seoul had received by the non-alignment movement. Thus, the south Asian puppet was completely isolated from the world community. Thus, the times have come when the whole world, save the world community, including the United Nations.

Under these circumstances, Washington made a sudden shift to the maintenance of the status quo on the Korean Peninsula, which issued from a vicious intention to indefinitely keep hold at least of south Korea in the interests of U.S. Asian strategy aimed at dominating the continent.

But, the new American effort for "two Korea" proved a failure because of the total rejection of this concept by Beijing and Moscow as well as by Pyongyang.

Consequently, in a deathbed effort to create "two Korea" by such means, Washington invented another formula of "two Koreas", i.e. the so-called "three-way talks." This is nothing but a replica of the Kissinger scheme for non-intervention in the proposal. Even worse, the Carter Administration goes more direct so as to intervene in the reunification process of Korea as a "supervisor", by confusing the Korean and the American public. In other words, Carter aims to force the German way of solution upon the Koreans, posing as a "mediator".

KOREAN QUESTION VS GERMAN QUESTION

"The Korean question is fundamentally different in its manifestation because of Germany neither from the historical viewpoint nor from the viewpoint of the current situation," President Kim Il Sung declared. (December 10, 1970).

The Germans want to exist as two states, whereas the Koreans call for the reunification of their divided country. Germany was a vatorian state, while Korea was a colonial country. Germany was divided as a result of its defeat in its aggression on other countries, but Korea was divided as the consequence of the U.S. occupation of south Korea.

Continued partition of Korea will not only spell greater misery and distress for the people but also jeopardize universal peace and security. Continued north-south hostility and confrontation caused by Korea's division will finally aggravate the world crisis, in the long run, will make collision and showdown inevitable.

Only the reunification of Korea can put an end to her people's misfortunes and ignominy caused by national division, can eliminate the root cause of tension, and preserve and consolidate peace and security in the region. The Korean people have lived in one and the same territory with one language from time memorial must reunite as one nation.

THE TROOP WITHDRAWAL REQUISITE FOR REUNIFICATION

National reunification should be achieved independently without any foreign interference, on democratic principles and by peaceful means.

The first requisite for this process is that the United States should withdraw all its troops and all other weapons from south Korea at the earliest possible date and conclude a peace agreement with the DPRK to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement. For this purpose, Washington should turn out to the talks with Pyongyang without delay. At the peace-talks, any relevant matters should be settled on the basis of complete equality, independence and mutual benefits.

As regards the reunification question, Pyongyang is always prepared to work a reasonable proposition through north-south talks based on the three principles of national reunification mutually agreed upon in the July 4, 1972 joint statement.

If Washington has no aggressive design on Korea, and if it truly wants a durable peace in the area and its peaceful reunification, it will have to adopt a reason nor a pretext to refuse the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea nor will it have any problem in accepting a talk with Pyongyang. (Concluded)

Stalled S. Korean Economy

Sharp Oil Price Hike

The south Korean authorities have pushed the panic button by announcing a 59 percent raise in the prices of oil products and a 35 percent gain in electricity charges.

This new price boost can only aggravate an already ailing south Korean economy.

And the dramatic oil price hike has inevitably upped the prices of various oil products. Seventy-four items have already shot up because of the rising oil prices in south Korea.

At this rate, it will be a matter of time that the south Korean economy will go bankrupt.

The south Korean authorities announced July 1 the revision of its economic plan. This was a third revision made public by the south Korean "regime" this year.

The fact that the south Korean authorities have revised their economic plans three times within first 6 months shows that the south Korean economy is slipping into a recession so deeply that the "government" can not come up with any more projects to maintain its economy.

The latest revision is as follows: the economic growth rate—9 percent from 8 percent; exports—15.1 billion dollars from 15.5 billion dollars; wholesale prices—24.25 percent from 10 percent; consumer prices—21.25 percent from 12 percent.

It is said that even these targets are difficult to achieve.

The south Korean authorities announced a 9.5 percent raise in the oil prices this March. The new price boost was made public in 4 months after the previous announcement. Obviously, future actions will further aggravate the economic situation.

But that's not all. South Korea depends heavily on export for its economic development. Sluggish exports seriously affect the south Korean economy and will increase the danger of bankruptcy of the south Korean economy.

South Korean products were not competitive in the international market place early this year.

It is estimated that the number of unemployed south Koreans will grow by 120,000-150,000, directly because of the "government" action, says the "Chosun Ilbo" in its July 13 issue.

The new price boost directly affects south Korean consumers.

South Korean workers, suffering from low wages, unemployment and semi-unemployment and workers in medium and small enterprises are faced with increasing difficulties of living.

In recent issues, south Korean newspapers report on people's complaints.

Here are some of the complaints made by people faced with the rising living cost.

Wage-Earners Severely Affected

According to various south Korean newspapers, Pak Yong Gil working for a trade company in Seoul expressed his indignation saying that he could not live on rice longer because of rising oil price, electricity charges, etc., though he has stopped taking in magazines and drinking alcoholic drinks since the price hikes in this April. Also Mrs. Park Mi Ok, the wife of an employee of a company living in Seoul deplored that she had a hard time to make both ends meet because of deficits in her family budget.

Mr. Li, an employee of a company living in Seoul that he felt he had to buy a car (GNP), and that he could no longer support his five member family unless his present salary is raised.

Taxi drivers were dealt a severe blow by the price hike.

Kim Chang Ho, a taxi driving in Seoul said "I should quit taxi driving.

Since the rise of the taxi rate in March due to oil crisis, I have managed to earn 15,000 won a day."

But the rate rise of the taxi rate in a day is 12,000 won, the profit is very small. From now on the gas cost will rise and the number of persons who will use taxis will be reduced, so it will be very difficult for me to continue this job".

On the morning of July 10th, some taxi drivers in Seoul refused to drive taxis, demanding the companies have a share in the increasing gasoline costs.

Taxi drivers of Wangjin Travel Bureau refused to drive taxis, saying that they could not drive taxis unless the companies took proper measures for their living. The company executives made desperate efforts to secure temporary taxi drivers, but in vain. Peasants, fishermen are also suffering from the price hike of oil. Kim Chang Ho, 39, living in Kim Chella Province, deplored that as the prices of agricultural chemicals and agricultural implements were to rise still drastically rise, despite the fact that the agricultural products sold by the "government" are low, they will not be able to continue farming any longer.

Fishermen of various and garlic were generally good this year, some peasants in North Kyongsang Province were given a bumper crop, and prices suddenly fell.

Moreover, they are afraid of price hikes of vinyl (for hot houses), gasoline (for tractors), fertilizers and daily necessities due to the price hike of oil.

Fishermen are also hit by the oil price hike.

As they find it very difficult to make a living owing to the price hike of gasoline (they use much oil for boats for fishing ships and fishing nets, they held a protest meeting (July 12 and July 13 issue).

Anxiety and dissatisfaction are mounting day by day among the south Korean people because of the oil price hike.

The office of the Democratic Republican Party in receiving telephone calls frequently from Seoul citizens protesting against its price policy.

(Dong-A Ilbo, July 13 issue)

The "Hankuk Ilbo" and the Korea Trade Unions" demands the companies took proper measures for their living. The company executives made desperate efforts to secure temporary taxi drivers, but in vain. Peasants, fishermen are also suffering from the price hike of oil. Kim Chang Ho, 39, living in Kim Chella Province, deplored that as the prices of agricultural chemicals and agricultural implements were to rise still drastically rise, despite the fact that the agricultural products sold by the "government" are low, they will not be able to continue farming any longer.

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1,400 High School Girls Sit-in Against Mil. Drill

More than 1,400 students of the evening course of the Hanyang Girls' High School in Songdong district, Seoul, waged a sit-in on July 18 in the playground of the school against a military drill forced upon them by the Pak Jung Hi junta, according to a report from Seoul.

They denounced the south Korean authorities for this step out over evening course students every day to a military drill, and demanded a prompt stoppage to this criminal act.

Seoul Fabricates New "Spying Case"

The south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" announced on July 6 that it arrested and imprisoned 11 south Koreans who allegedly "plotted pro-sovietdying acts" for the front for the reunification of the fatherland" in Europe, Japan and other parts of South Kyongsang Province. The "KCIA" said that the arrested were sent to the United States "Embassy" to report the charges of violation of the "anti-communist law" and the "national security law."

It is alleged that under the influence of the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, they "spread of socialism and garlic were generally good this year, some peasants in North Kyongsang Province were given a bumper crop, and prices suddenly fell.

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Intensified Tripartite Mil. Integration (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

1980's U.S.-ASIAN STRATEGY

An analysis of the present framework of the "Washington-Seoul-Tokyo military alliance system" requires a correct study of U.S. Asian strategy in the 1980's, which is reflected in the recent "U.S.-south Korea joint communique."

In the communique the U.S. reaffirmed the continuing presence of American military forces in south Korea.

According to its design to create "two Koreas," the U.S. is desperately seeking to carry out its plan to maintain south Korea as U.S.-Japan-south military stronghold in Asia. Therefore the plan to withdraw American troops from south Korea has been completely scrapped.

The "Japan-U.S. joint statement" made public by Obira and Carter on May 2, said that "the maintenance of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula is important for Japan's security in Asia and the including Japan," reemphasizing their outdated argument that "Japan and south Korea share the same destiny."

After the debacle in the Viet Nam War, 1975, the U.S. had to withdraw its forces from Taiwan in accordance with the "U.S.-China Peace and Amity Treaty."

Because the U.S. armed forces have been totally driven out from most of its Asian allies, the above-mentioned idea has been more vigorously promoted.

Carter, in the joint communique, pledged to uphold the American commitment to the security of the dictatorial regime and keep it under what he termed a "nuclear umbrella."

Next, Washington intends to throw the Self-Defence Forces of Japan as a "conspirator" into the Korean front in case of an "emergency" there, by urging Japan to fulfil the "U.S.-Japan security treaty." For this purpose, it constantly demands that Japan re-define the military responsibility of the SDF.

In the Carter-Obira joint communique, the two sides agreed that they would put into effect the "guidelines of U.S.-Japan defence cooperation," and stressed the importance of the "U.S.-Japan security treaty."

At the conference the two leaders of Japan and the U.S. expressed their special interest in the maintenance and development of the "U.S.-Japan security treaty," pledging a need for maintenance and qualitative improvement of the military strength of the U.S. in the East Asian region and of the defence strength of Japan.

About the same time, Sakata, the former director of the Defence Defence Agency, reaffirmed his promise to south Korea that Japan would give "direct support" to the south Koreans in case of a "contingency" on the Korean Peninsula.

The above-mentioned facts clearly show that the United States is promoting military integration of the U.S., south Korea and Japan in its Asian strategy for the 1980's.

(To be continued)

DPRK Sells Furs at Leningrad Int'l Fur Auction

The merchants from 25 countries of Europe, Asia and Americas have come to the Leningrad International Fur Auction, according to a Tass report July 22.

Over 1.5 million pieces of processed and raw hide are shown to them.

Purchasers will buy hides of white and blue fox and red and silver-coloured fox, marten, raccoon, lynx, pole cat and wolf and other products.

About one million pieces of raw and processed and coloured astrakhans are on display to be sold.

Products of Korea, Mongolia, Poland, Norway and the GDR will be sold on commission.

New Feature Films on Fatherland Liberation War

The Korean February 8 Film Studio recently released the feature films "The Post on Seamrysong Ridge" and "Mother of a Soldier," according to a July 21 KCNA report.

The film "The Post on Seamrysong Ridge" is an impressive depiction of the heroic, self-sacrificing struggle waged by railway transport workers at a post given by the party to ensure wartime transport in the period of the Fatherland Liberation War.

The hero of the film is Hak Su, workman head of a locomotive section.

His post is in remote mountaintain far away from the front. But, Hak Su courageously fights in the spirit of a soldier defending a height with his blood.

He dedicates his all to the struggle for victory in the war. When a train carrying war supplies to the front runs out of coal, Hak Su unhesitatingly removes with an ax rafters of a lodging which he and his comrades have been building in a snowstorm and offers them as firewood. Though they have only a tent to shelter themselves from the biting cold, he secures reserve firewood.

When a pump is destroyed by enemy bombing, Hak Su breaks ice and carries water with buckets to secure water for train. An enemy spy empties the water tank, but Hak Su rouses villagers to ensure the running on schedule of a train carrying war supplies to the front.

The struggle of the hero is a vivid reproduction of the high sense of responsibility for revolutionary duty and the noble self-sacrificing spirit displayed by the Korean people in the rear in the grim days of the war.

The feature film "Mother of a Soldier" shows how a mother who lost her class awakening comes to take the road of struggle.

The film powerfully encourages our working people to devote their all and their families to the struggle for the security, development and prosperity of the socialist fatherland.

The Korean film studio is producing the serial feature film "Nameless Heroes" depicting the bold and valiant struggle of the Korean heroic fighters behind enemy lines in the period of the Fatherland Liberation War.

World Bulletin

●Iraq decided to boycott 237 foreign companies and ships which keep trade relations with Israel.

●The Frank Union Unity of the Working People of Latin America, in its recent statement, called upon the progressive forces of the continent to sever political and economic relations with dictatorial regimes in the continent. And papers of the United Arab Emirates rejected the military interference of the United States in the Arabs gulf.

●A mass meeting welcoming the establishment of the Provisional Democratic Government was held in the capital of Nicaragua with the attendance of 100,000 citizens and the government promulgated a number of decrees for national reconstruction.

●The natural gas processing plant producing daily 60 million cubic metres of natural gas and 11,000 tons of liquid gas and gas pressure plant were built and commissioned recently in Hassi-R'mel, Algeria.

●The Soviet paper "Pravda" carried a commentary on the formation of the national organization for the defence of the revolution in Afghanistan.

●The 33rd meeting of the Ministerial Council of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was held in the capital of Liberia.

Chinese Beijing Opera Del. Here

A Chinese Beijing Opera Theatre delegation headed by He Jingzhi, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Pyongyang on July 21 by plane, according to a KCNA report.

The Chinese Beijing Opera Theatre delegation gave its premier on July 19 at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

Prior to the performance, an opening meeting was held.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the delegation headed by He Jingzhi, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art of the People's Republic of China, Liu Yao, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim, and staffers, of the embassy of the People's Republic of China and Chinese guests in Pyongyang.

Present there were Kim Dun Chu, Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi, and Kim Gwan Sop, Hyon Mu Guk, Kim Song Gol, Chang Chol, Kim Hyong Ryul, Li Song Tae, O Man Hae, Choe Yong Hwa, Hwang Gyong Hak, Kim Ung Do and other personages concerned, leading functionaries of the central art organizations and working people and artists in the city.

Chang Chol spoke first at the meeting.

He said that the men of literature and art of fraternal China have created and performed a number of revolutionary literary and art works powerfully encouraging workers, peasants, soldiers and masses of people in accordance with the demand of the new era, the past things to suit the present reality, uniting foreign things to suit the Chinese things and putting aside the old things and creating new ones, upholding Comrade Mao Zedong's revolutionary line of literature and art.

He heartily wished the fraternal Chinese people and men of literature and art greater success in the struggle for the modernization of the country along socialist lines and in the creation of literary and art works and performance activities.

He Jingzhi spoke next.

He said that the Korean artists and this group was made to assume collective responsibility for the observance of state rules. It was soon replaced by a five-household control system.

After its establishment the Li dynasty conducted land surveys several times in order to tighten its control of land. As a result, in the mid-15th century it had 1.7 million *kyol* and registered or 3.5 times greater than at the end of the Koryo dynasty. This meant an increased source of expropriation by the state.

Military service was obligatory on all male peasants (those mainly peasants aged between 16 and 60, except *ryangba* - *igentyi*, *nobi* (servants), Buddhist monks and butchers (considered the lowest of occupations).

A group was composed of three draftees: one of them was in active service with the term of one to three months a year and the remaining two were controlled to offer one *pil* of cotton cloth every month for their counterpart in active service. Under this compulsory military system, the state had 50,000 regular troops in the capital and 100,000 in localities. It also had a navy armed by nearly 50,000 crewmen and 500 ships.

Following its foundation, the government confiscated land and servants from the royal family, aristocrats and Buddhist temples under the Koryo dynasty and put them under state ownership or handed them over to those who had "distinguished themselves" in establishing a new kingdom. As a result, the royal family and government could place large tracts of land and numerous servants at their disposal. The number of *nobi* confiscated from temples alone amounted to nearly 100,000. All of them were put under the control of the state. The state carried out a survey of those *ryangin* (common people) who had forcibly been made *nobi* by the former feudal aristocrats. Some of them were restored to the former status and others attached and subordinated to the state. These st ps were designed to demolish the economic foothold of the old political forces and consolidate the economic foundations of the new dynasty by expanding brackets for *ryangin* and state *nobi*, the object of direct exploitation.

In an attempt to strengthen the political foundation of society, the new dynasty put the hierarchy of social status in proper condition.

The basic masses of the ruled classes under the Li dynasty were *ryangin*, the common people who were mostly peasants. They paid taxation and special products to the state while cultivating their own land. They were obliged to do compulsory labour and serve in the army. No small number of *ryangin* were peasants who tilled plots of their landowners and they differed little from serfs. In addition to discharging state obligation they had to pay farm rent to the landlords and their human rights were trampled down. Those people-farmers who were engaged in carrying grain, fishermen, handicraftsmen, grave keepers and artists - belonged to the *ryangin* class, but they were socially despised.

Nobi (servants) belonged to the lowest class. Those *nobi* owned by state institutions and noblemen were classified in two categories: those who belonged to the first category were engaged in farming or did manual labour separately to recover their freedom on payment of their purchase price every year and those who belonged to the second category were forced to do heavy labour at state institutions or in the master's home.

The feudal ruling system introduced by the Li dynasty after its foundation was juristically ratified by "Kyongguk Taejon"—a complete collection for state administration—the basic code of state laws made public in 1485.

Much effort was directed to the settlement of the country's external situation and to territorial integrity.

In 1419 an offensive campaign was launched against Tsushima Island, a base of Japanese pirates. This put an end to their raiding activities that took place since the mid-14th century. And during this period the last blow was given to the Tunguesic people of Manchuria who had frequently menaced its border area. Five campaigns and six fortified towns were set up on the upper reaches of the River Amnok-gang and in the basin of the River Tuman-gang, which meant the achievement of territorial integrity.

In those days the relations with Ming were put on a normal basis.

(To be continued)

Korean Wins Weightlift Gold at Spartakiad

Han Gyong Si, 25, DPRK weight lifter July 25 set a new world record in the up to 52 kilogram division at the Spartakiad Pre-Olympic Competition. He lifted 111 kilograms, half a kilo above the old olympic mark set by the Soviet weight lifter Alexander Voronin.

He won this day an 242.5 kilo mark in the 52 kilo division.

He set a 105.5 kilo world record in snatch in international games held in the USSR in March, 1978.

The DPRK sportsmen registered signal successes in weightlifting at the last 8th Asian Games held in Bangkok, Thailand.

Medal standing of the DPRK is : 3 golds, 2 silvers, and 3 bronzes.

The DPRK sportsmen also won brilliant victory at the coming Moscow Olympic.

Mr. Han Gyong Si

Brief Korean History

(23)

Reorganization of Li Dynasty Government

In 1392 Li Song Gye established a new dynasty. He named the country Chosun (Korea) and transferred the capital from Kaegyong to Hanyang (now Seoul). In the recorded history of Korea this kingdom is called Li Chosun or Li dynasty to distinguish it from Tiechosun, the first slave-owning state in the country.

The new dynasty immediately set about reorganizing the feudal ruling system. The new ruling system was characterized by further intensified central administrative structure with the king as its axis and increased domination over local areas.

As for the central administration apparatus, it existed under the king Uijongbu, the highest governmental body, and six or six ministries, executive organs dealing with administrative affairs and different spheres. Also there were three *so* which performed the functions of controlling the activities of the king and officials and of advisory council. In the Li kingdom the country was divided into eight provinces. Under them there were *pu* (city), *mok* (county), *gun* (county) and *hyon* (sub-county) and central administration appointed governors, all power to whom was administrative, judicial and military—was in the hands of local chiefs. Administrative affairs in *pu*, *mok*, *gun* and *hyon* offices were entirely handled by natives officials.

In 1413 the government promulgated a law stipulating that land ages between 16 and 60 shall wear tablets bearing their address, name, occupation and countenance. Written on the tablet were by *mok* formerly were names of their masters. After this law was put into effect, the state could secure twice as many young people as it had been, that is, some 700,000 men.

Besides, the state introduced a household control system, under which several households were formed into a group. Each household was duty bound to watch others' movements and check a number of art works and have created a number of art works inherited and developing the fine traditions of national culture, upholding the revolutionary line of literature and art put forward by President Kim Il Song and thus made a great contribution to promoting the revolution and construction. We are sincerely rejoiced at the successes made by the Korean artists, he declared.

Korean Paintings

"Spring of Hill" Anonymous (17th-19th centuries)

Visit to Monumental Edifice in Korea (13)

Wonsan Agricultural Institute

The Wonsan Agricultural Institute in the capital of Kangwon Province was founded in September 1, 1948, one of the oldest institutes in the DPRK.

A main stress laid by the curriculum at the school is to provide students with a mighty useful theoretic and practical expertise on Korean agriculture: to train specialists of Juche-oriented farming.

It accepts a large number of foreign students.

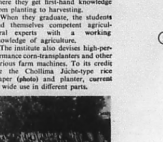
What characterises the institute is the presence of a series of laboratories and pilot farms.

Especially prominent is its 100 hectare-experimental farm where various crops are cultivated to study effective farming on the mountain area and plain area. Its 6-hectare-hothouse attracts much attention as a good training ground.

Students there make it a rule to work in cooperative farms in Kangwon Province for training purposes, when they get first-hand knowledge from planting to harvesting.

When they graduate, the students find themselves competent agricultural experts with a working knowledge of agriculture.

The institute also devises high-performance corn-transplanters and other various farm machines. To its credit are the Chollima 2-row-type rice reaper (**photo**) and planter, current in wide use in different parts.



Legend

Soeme and Pongson (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

A year elapsed.

Soeme became able to push the rock over the spring with a finger and go down and up the precipice at a breath. And he was excellent in fencing so that he would block every drop of black ink with his sword when his teacher sprayed it with a broom.

Meanwhile, rumour had it, that there had appeared a flying superman in Mt. Taesong, who was sure to punish the wicked. Leaders of the wicked officials could not sleep at ease.

As Soeme bade a farewell, his teacher told him:

"Remember that you must use your knowledge and strength for the sake of justice; otherwise, you will destroy yourself. From now on you should live not or your own sake but for the sake of the country and people."

At once Soeme set off for Komdogdu's house.

He politely called for the master. A servant came out. Learning from him that a flying superman in Mt. Taesong came to him, Komdogdu shouted to his men to firmly defend the gate. But Soeme pushed the heavy iron-barred gate with one hand, and it collapsed like a rotten fence.

As soon as he entered the courtyard, a dozen or so tough fellows attacked him, brandishing swords and spears.

Soeme flew into the air, kicking them all. And he rooted out and wielded a big ash tree before throwing it away over the wall.

At this sight, Komdogu's face turned black with horror.

Soeme went over to the hall, jerked up Komdogu by the topknot and threw him over to a distant corner of the wall.

Soeme opened the door of the room where Pongson was. Pongson was startled and jumped to her feet.

"Pongson!" shouted Soeme.

Pongson stared at him with moist eyes for a while and rushed to him, calling his name.

Soeme returned home with Pongson and they did farming with her father.

Later, Soeme gathered patriotic youths to pass over his knowledge and train them in military arts for the sake of the country.

Much water flowed under bridges in Soeme's hair turned white, when a foreign enemy invaded Koguryo. Soeme formed a unit with his young disciples and went to the front.

Though he was over 60, he went valiantly to the battlefield on his swift steed, and his disciples valorously dashed ahead, raising war cries.

Whenever and wherever his sword glittered, herds of enemy soldiers fell dead.

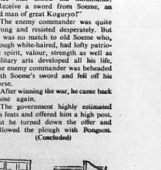
The last decisive battle was waged. Pouncing on the enemy commander like a lightning, he struck it with a voice that shook the mountains: "Receive a sword from Soeme, an old man of great Koguryo!"

The enemy commander was quite stunned and resisted desperately. But he was no match to old Soeme who, though white-haired, had lofty patriotic spirit, valour, strength as well as military arts developed all his life. The enemy commander was beheaded with Soeme's sword and fell off his horse.

After winning the war, he came back home again.

The government highly estimated his feats and offered him a high post. But he turned down the offer and followed the plough with Pongson.

(Concluded)



News Dispatch from Pyongyang

July 11

* Manuel Pinto da Costa, President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, received Pak Man Sok, Ambassador of the DPRK to that country.

July 3

* An agreement on cultural cooperation between the government of the DPRK and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe was signed.

July 17

* Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, Prim Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, met Li Jun Ok, DPRK Ambassador to Guyana.

July 18

* Li Xiannian, Vice-Chairman of be Central Commitee of the Communist Part of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, met in Beijing the Friendship visiting group of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Hwan, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK, on a visit to China.

* Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, met in Sofia the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, on a visit to Bulgaria.

July 23

* Cuban, GDR, Bulgarian, Soviet, Hungarian and Czechoslovak junior weightlifting teams arrived in Pyongyang to participate in the Junior Friendship International Weightlifting Contests of Socialist countries to be held in Nampo, a port city of the west coast of Korea.

July 24

* A parliamentary delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh headed by His Excellen y Mirza Golam Hafiz, Speaker of the Parliament, arrived in Pyongyang for a goodwill visit to the DPRK at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. (KCNA)

The People's Korea commemorates the International Year of the Child (IYC) by a series of photographs Children in the DPRK. The photographs were taken by a cameraman of the People's Korea who covered the 35th World Table Tennis Championships held in Pyongyang from last May 25 to June 6.

Children in DPRK

"Hangang Chunbi!" (Let's prepare ourselves constantly as successors to the communist construction!) is a key slogan of the children in the DPRK.

The Korean Children's Corps was formed on June 6, 1946. It is the children's nation-wide or ganization which comprises children from 8 to 14 in ages. They are preparing themselves as nation's successors under the slogan of "Hangang Chunbi!"

The salute of this charming girl with a bread smile is known as meaning "Hangang Chunbi!" Such friendly salute greets any person whom a member of the Korean Children's Corps meets anywhere in the DPRK.

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